

# The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. VIII. NO. 51.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 415.

**Matheson Directory.**  
John T. Stokes,  
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the  
Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of  
York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., &c.,  
Jan. 8, 1859. (1-16)

**W. HOLLEY.**  
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,  
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,  
Huron, 25th May, 1859. (1-17)

**J. SUTTON.**  
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street New-  
market, at the corner of Watch and Clock  
streets in order, and Warranted.  
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (1-32)

**BIBLE DEPOSITORY.**  
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's  
prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at  
the Bible Depository, opposite Howitt's Hotel,  
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (1-10)

**GEORGE R. HUTCHCROFT.**  
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,  
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All Orders executed  
with Despatch.  
Newmarket, P. M. 6th, 1856. (1-25)

**DR. BENTLEY.**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
NEWMARKET.  
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.  
Feb. 20, 1857. (1-3)

**RAILROAD HOTEL,**  
NEWMARKET.  
This proprietor having again resumed the above  
HOTEL, respectfully intimates to the travelling  
public that the premises have undergone thorough  
repairs, and he is now prepared for the reception of  
guests. The *RAIL* contains Liquors of the best  
brand; and the Larder well supplied with  
choice provisions.  
JAS. FORSYTH.  
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. (1-37)

**Newmarket Iron Foundry.**  
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for  
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-  
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,  
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles  
usually required in his line of business.  
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,  
and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th, 1854. (1-1)

**SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**  
On and after January 10th, Mrs. Hooper, wife of  
Rev. J. Hooper, will prepare children  
under 15 years of age, (with her own little boys) for  
the more advanced classes.  
For terms, &c., apply at her residence,  
Main Street.  
Newmarket, Dec. 30th, 1858. (1-46)

**UNITY FIRE & UNITY**  
**GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS,**  
OF ENGLAND,  
Capital, £2,600,000 Sterling.  
J. W. MARSDEN,  
Agent Newmarket.  
Oct. 28, '58.  
S. M. Jarvis,  
Barrister and Solicitor in Chancery,  
VICTORIA HILL—TORONTO.  
Branch Office in Newmarket conducted by J. L.  
CAMERON, Esq.  
Newmarket, Feb. 21, 1859. (1-130)

**Wholesale Bricks!**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale the AURORE  
Brick Yard,  
200,000 BRICKS,  
Of superior Quality, both White and Red, at re-  
duced prices.  
W. MOSLEY,  
Lead Agent, Conveyancer &c.,  
Aurora, June 10, 1858. (1-18)

**NORTH AMERICAN**  
**HOTEL,**  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,  
CHAS. BRELSFORD, Proprietor.  
This above Commodious Establishment has late-  
ly been re-fitted and re-furnished for the ac-  
commodation of guests. The proprietor respectfully  
solicits a call from his many old friends, while visit-  
ing Newmarket.  
Good Stabling, and a careful hostler.  
Newmarket, July 25th, 1859. (1-24)

**Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey!**  
DOMESTIC AND TODDY.  
Of Excellent Quality, by the Barrel, Gallon or  
Quart. For Sale cheaply.  
JOHN BENTLEY.  
Bakers, Biscuits and Nuts,  
GROUND and set, on the shortest notice, and on  
reasonable terms.  
G. A. WALLACE.  
Baker Shop,  
2 Doors North of M. W. Bogart's Store,  
Newmarket, November 10th, 1858. (1-39)

**Dr. D. E. SEYMOUR.**  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.  
OFFICE—West side Main-st., near the New  
Era Building, Newmarket, C. W.  
July 7, 1859. (1-21)

**U. Mortimer,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
AURORE.  
A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Med-  
icines, &c., &c.,  
Aurora, March 16, 1859. (1-5)

**LOOK HERE.**  
If You Want a Good  
CARRIAGE,  
CALL AT  
A. J. McCRACKEN'S,  
WHERE you can always find a superior article  
with all the latest improvements, including a  
SELF-OILING BOX.  
Lately patented, which prevents the necessity of  
re-oiling the wheel on your Carriage. Simple  
and in its construction can be easily attached to We-  
goes or Carriages, at a small cost.  
Call and examine and satisfy your-  
selves of its utility.  
Newmarket, March 23, 1859. (1-6)

**WALTER B. GEMKE, M. D.,**  
Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Can-  
ada, and formerly, one of the Medical Officers  
of the Toronto General Hospital, and  
Professor of Anatomy and Surgery  
in Dr. Ross's Medical School.  
He is now residing on Yonge Street, where he  
may be consulted at all times, on the various  
branches of his profession.  
Aurora, Dec. 15, 1859. (1-44)

**David G. Howey,**  
House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental  
Painter.  
MILL-ST., NEWMARKET.  
[HOP—Adjoining Wright's Hotel, where orders  
will be received and promptly executed.  
Newmarket, Oct. 27, 1858. (1-37)

**Business Directory.**  
John T. Stokes,  
ARHITEOT &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West.  
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. (1-31)

**T. Bishop & Son,**  
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons,  
B. Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.,  
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (1-14)

**A. BOULTEE.**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyan-  
cer, &c., Newmarket.  
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (1-36)

**R. MOORE.**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney,  
Conveyancer, &c., Office in the New Court  
House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 8, 1857. (1-37)

**JOHN R. JONES.**  
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,  
Conveyancer, &c., Office in Elgin Build-  
ings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toron-  
to.  
Toronto, June 20, 1855. (1-37)

**NORTH RICHARDSON.**  
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commis-  
sioner in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old  
Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured  
Newmarket, 1855. (1-1)

**INTERNATIONAL**  
**Life Assurance Society of London,**  
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.  
ROBERT H. SMITH,  
Agent.  
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (1-41)

**DR. PYNE,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has  
REMOVED to his new premises on Huron  
Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may  
be consulted at all hours, except when absent on  
professional business.  
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (1-15)

**DR. HACKETT,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.,  
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill),  
Newmarket. (1-26)

**ROBERT BRODIE,**  
**BUILDING, &c., &c.**  
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage con-  
ferred during the past few years, respectfully  
intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the  
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,  
and when required, find all Materials. Shop on  
Water Street.  
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (1-36)

**E. D. ROGERS,**  
**JOHNSON AND CARPENTER,**  
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage con-  
ferred during the past few years, respectfully  
intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the  
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,  
and when required, find all Materials. Shop on  
Water Street.  
Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. (1-34)

**William B. Sullivan,**  
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in  
Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.,  
Office—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door south of  
Post Office, Toronto, C. W.  
November 4th, 1858. (1-38)

**RYAN & HALLEN,**  
**CIVIL ENGINEERS,**  
AND  
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.  
Office—Newmarket, County of York.  
JOHN RYAN.  
December 23, 1856. (1-17)

**A. J. McCRACKEN,**  
**CARRIAGE MAKER.**  
In tendering thanks for past favors, he now in-  
timates to his friends that he has on hand a general  
assortment of  
CARRIAGES,  
Which, for portance and durability, cannot be sur-  
passed in  
WESTERN CANADA!  
All Wood-Work Warranted. Repairing done in  
a neat and substantial manner.  
Newmarket, July 1st, 1854. (1-11)

**Hides! Hides! Hides!**  
THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for  
Hides.  
THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1858. (1-43)

**TO LET.**  
An Excellent New Store, in the Village of Church  
Hill—two miles from Lefroy Station. There  
are no Stores in the neighborhood; there were three  
formerly, in the Village. Enquire of  
JAMES SLOAN.  
Church Hill, April 23, 1859. (1-11)

**For Sale.**  
On very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, sit-  
uated on the side line between King Station  
and King Hill, in the 4th Concession—within one  
mile of the Post Office. For further particulars  
apply at this Office.  
E. JACKSON.  
February 7, 1859. (1-52)

**WALTER B. GEMKE, M. D.,**  
Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Can-  
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Aurora, Dec. 15, 1859. (1-44)

**Poetry.**  
(From the Weekly.)  
The Woodbine Round the Door.  
I am thinking, thinking, Jamie,  
Of the time I was your bride;  
Of the cottage in the valley,  
Of the laughing streamlet's side,  
Of the trees which round it stood,  
In those sunny days of youth;  
And the tears we used to shed,  
'Neath the woodbine round the door.

I am thinking, thinking, Jamie,  
For memory loves to dwell  
Her garden round those hours bright,  
As round the oak the vine;  
I'm thinking how, in gratitude,  
Each glad thought would upward soar,  
How we talked of Heaven, Jamie,  
'Neath the woodbine round the door.

I am thinking, thinking, Jamie,  
As the long years pass away,  
How your bounding step grew feebler  
And your hair grew grey;  
How my heart seemed broken forever  
As you smiled on me no more;  
As they bore you, cold and lifeless,  
'Neath the woodbine round the door.

I am thinking, thinking, Jamie,  
In my arm-chair, old and grey,  
Of our love, our darling Lily,  
With her curls of shining gold;  
How her voice, so full of music,  
Like a bird would upward soar,  
O! she seemed an angel singing  
'Neath the woodbine round the door.

I am thinking, thinking, Jamie,  
In the twilight dim and grey,  
Of the friends who once were with me,  
Of the loved-ones passed away,  
And I pray that I may meet them  
When the dream of life is o'er,  
When the angels call me, waiting  
'Neath the woodbine round the door.

**Literature.**  
A Cloud and a Sunbeam.  
FROM THE RED WHITE AND BLUE.  
"Hard, hard indeed is my lot," exclaimed  
William Stone, a young merchant of Phila-  
delphia, as he observed a lady accompanied by  
three ultra-fashionable daughters, elighted  
from a superb barouche, and enter Levy's.  
"Hard is my daily lot; toil, plot, and econ-  
omy, month in and month out, and the pitiless  
profit which accrues to me is less than an  
hour's expenditure of these extravagant vol-  
unteers of fashion. How mysterious that Provi-  
dence should lavish uncounted blessings upon  
the indolent, and withhold the necessities of  
existence from the industrious!"

"The young man turned his footsteps to the  
wholesale warehouse of Horden & Co., and  
drawing from his wallet the entire amount of  
his last month's sales, paid bills due at that  
time. Hastening homeward, he entered his  
little counting room with a heavy heart, and  
surveying its limited dimensions, seated him-  
self in a chair and burying his face in both  
hands, surrendered himself to desponding  
thoughts. In a few minutes he was aroused  
from this attitude by a gentle tap on his shoulder.  
Glancing aside he beheld one who had  
been part of his thoughts—Effie Hale, the  
ideal of his heart.

"How now—well, said I. Verily, something  
terrible must have happened to cloud that sun-  
shiny face of yours! It is said that hilarity  
proceeds from a heart that is susceptible of  
the greatest sorrow—the same as lightning  
comes from the heaviest clouds I suppose—  
Perhaps your usually light heart is en-  
riched with grief! If it is, dear—well, and  
the maiden's eye sparkled with almost un-  
natural brilliancy, "here is a heart willing to bear half  
its weight, at least."

"But, Effie—  
"You have seen another you like better  
than Effie."  
"Forgive me, I know I am dear to you."  
"That is truly spoken. I love you too well  
to subject you to that deprivation the most  
enjoyable which becomes my wife."

"Is that all?"  
"Sit thee down beside me, Effie—close—  
There, I want to talk with you. I have in-  
tended to marry you. I have kept you wait-  
ing a long time, I am no nearer the desired  
point than two years ago; it seems to be  
further removed. My business that was so  
flattering in the outset, has declined—I am  
embarrassed! I have retrenched in every  
possible way, yet every day am becoming  
more deeply involved. I have told you all,  
Effie. I am glad you came here where I  
could impart it in a business way, as I would  
to my creditors; I never could have spoken  
it elsewhere. Effie I have no claim upon you;  
there are those who would permit you to trum-  
ple upon them to win a single favor—they can  
gratify every wish—they can elevate you to  
a position in society."

"Position," repeated Effie, her eyes filled  
with tears, "I crave no higher position on  
earth than this by your side, you will not cast  
me from you. If so said with my love, what  
were your life with the sympathy and love of  
one I permit me, oh permit me. Well, to  
wait my length of time, I will not be impatient  
if you will let me see you once a day. It is  
true that the burden of every one is en-  
riched by trials which lighten the spirit; light and dark-  
ness, you know, are peculiar to our planet,  
but low beautiful is the morning after the  
sombre night. We must anticipate clouds as  
well as sunshine, sorrows as well as joys, but  
where the true unchanging love abides, there  
is very, very much happiness after all."

Effie Hale was a timid, bashful little crea-  
ture with golden curls, and the sweetest blue  
eyes imaginable. During the utterances of the  
foregoing, she had seemed to rise above her  
natural reserve, and with that faith which  
characterizes women when the feels that her  
love may encourage a sick heart, she called  
into William's eyes, and spoke with a  
voice strong and unfeigned.

"Noble girl! Too soon I cannot call you  
my wife. I will tell you why my mind was  
cold in this sober channel to-day, I saw  
Mrs. Bailey and her proud daughters, rolling in  
the full tide of luxury and idleness. Is it  
not strange Effie that those who pass their  
time with folded hands should be so blessed,  
while they who are in toil and anxiety are  
wearing out their body, and wearying soul, go  
striving in vain?"

"My father," replied Effie, "has related  
the history of Mr. Bailey. His father was a  
poor man and kept a livery stable in Race

street. He early displayed talents and was  
placed in a situation favorable to their im-  
provement. At length with a few hundred  
dollars, saved by his economy he opened a  
small variety store in Second Street which was  
entered step by step; he commenced at a time  
when all kinds of business was depressed, and  
he labored for two years, struggling to over-  
come numerous difficulties. He was beginning  
to be a little easy when his store was en-  
tered and robbed of its most valuable stock.  
Still undaunted, he secured a small loan, and  
additional time in buying, and pushed forward,  
persevered, and eventually triumphed. He  
married young, and during the whole of his  
early career was attended by Mrs. Bailey. He  
died bequeathing a large fortune of a hundred  
thousand to his widow and daughters; hence  
their present comfort. "What may not perse-  
verance and energy achieve?"

"I perceive, my dear Effie, I am sorry to  
have murmured, but henceforth I shall strive  
with a bolder spirit. With your loving voice  
to cheer, and your sunny smile to light, no-  
thing can overpower me."

Such resolutions are generally crowned with  
success. The integrity of William Stone's  
character, and the economy subsequently ob-  
served, soon attracted attention and won for  
him increased confidence, and a large share of  
patronage in consequence of which the appre-  
hended crisis was averted.

Dear Effie, what a treasure to her husband!  
What a blessing to the children that enliven  
their happy domestic!

**The Lamp Post Class.**  
A peculiar sort of class, you think. It is  
indeed, peculiar. It is like no other class in  
the school. It cannot exactly be said to be  
in the school, for it holds its sessions outside.  
It does not consider itself amenable to the  
regulations of the school. Were you to ask  
its members if they are Sunday School boys  
they would tell you that they are not. But  
if you ask them a question implying that you  
recognize them as men, they will give you a  
cheerful and lively response.

Look at them on some fine Sunday morn-  
ing, as they stand around the lamp-post in  
front of the church fence. They are dressed  
in their Sunday clothes, which are of the  
latest cut and most fashionable material—  
"Their boots are painfully tight, and they carry  
in their hands small sticks, apparently for  
the purpose of keeping off dogs who may at-  
tack them. Two or three of them have  
cigars in their mouths, and puff smoke at the  
young ladies who are obliged to pass them  
on their way to the Sunday-School. Al-  
though their appearance and manners are  
different from those of Sunday-School peo-  
ple."

Who are they, and why do they stand  
around the lamp-post, instead of going into  
the school and learning something?

These young people have been Sunday-  
School boys. Some of them have been in the  
school almost from their infancy, and have  
picked up a great deal of Biblical in-  
struction. They are the sons of parents who  
attend the church, and are well known in it.  
But they have outgrown the Sunday-  
School. There is no class in it large enough  
for them; they do not fancy meeting in a  
Bible-class room; they do not like to sit  
down in a pew in church and be taught; in  
fact they do not want to be taught at all—  
And yet they feel some kind of attachment  
to the church, and regularly come and "hang  
around," and discuss topics of interest to  
themselves, which, by the way, are not gen-  
erally topics connected with the Sunday-  
School work in any of its branches.

The lamp-post class is esteemed by most  
of the church-goers and Sunday-School  
teachers a nuisance. They think it should  
be dispersed, and the young men who com-  
pose it, to stay at home and read their  
Bibles and church time. It may be a nu-  
isance, but it would be unwise to abolish it.  
We cannot afford to lose these boys—  
Drive them away, and you may never see  
them again in any thing but a Christian com-  
pany. You cannot make them spend the  
Sabbath in reading the Bible. They will  
spend it at the tavern, or some worse place,  
if you refuse them the use of the lamp-post.  
They are gregarious creatures, and they had  
better congregate where no positive harm  
avoids them, than to be sent away right into  
the mouth of the pit. As soon as the disease  
of dandyism, a dissonant incident to every  
young man at some period of his minority,  
has passed off, they will perhaps come in,  
and be tolerably good members of a Bible  
class, or even teachers. We want their as-  
sistance. We must cultivate their affections.  
Do not consider them as reprobates outcasts,  
and try and throw around them all the pleas-  
ant and attractive influences of religion—  
"They are as easily retained as driven away.  
If driven away they may be eternally lost.  
If retained, they may become shining lights  
in the church. Make them the special sub-  
jects of your prayers to God, and you may  
see Sunday-School teachers, superintendents,  
and ministers of the gospel raised up from  
among this now very objectionable lamp-  
post class.—Sunday School Times.

**No Sabbath.**  
In a "Prize Essay on the Sabbath," writ-  
ten by a journeyman printer of Scotland—  
which for singular power of language and beau-  
ty of expression, has rarely been surpassed—  
there occurs the following passage. Read it  
and then reflect for a while what a dreary and  
desolate page would this life present if the  
Sabbath were blotted out from our calcu-  
lation! "Yoke-Fellow I think how abstraction  
of the Sabbath would hopelessly enslave the  
working classes with whom we are identified.  
Think of labor thus going on in the uninter-  
mittent and continued circle—limbs for ever on  
the wheel, the fingers for ever eying, the  
eye-balls for ever straining, the brow for ever  
sweating, the feet for ever plodding, the brain  
forever throbbing, the shoulders dropping, the  
loins forever aching, and the restless mind  
for ever scheming. Think of the beauty it  
would extinguish; of the great strength it  
would exhaust; of the aspiration that it would  
crush; of the sickness it would breed; of the  
projects it would wreck; of the groans it  
would extort; of the fires it would immolate;  
and the cheerless graves that it would pre-  
maturely dig! See them, toiling and moiling,  
sweating and fretting, girdling and heaving,  
weaving and spinning, tawing and gathering,

moving, and reaping, grading and building,  
digging and planting, unloading and storing,  
striving and struggling—in the garden and in  
the field, in the grocery and in the barn, in  
the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse  
and in the shop, on the mountain and in the  
city and in the country, on the sea and on the  
shore, and on the earth in days of brightness  
and of gloom. What a sad picture would the  
world present if we had no Sabbath!"

**Foreign and Colonial.**  
**Arrival of the Nova Scotia.**  
The Nova Scotia from Liverpool on the 11th,  
and from Queenstown on the 12th, arrived  
at 10 o'clock this morning. The City of Man-  
chester left Liverpool for New York simulta-  
neously with the Nova Scotia. The America  
arrived at Queenstown at 1.30 a.m. and Liverpool  
at 10.30 a.m. on the 5th. The North America  
at Queenstown at 4.30 a.m. on the 10th, and off  
Liverpool early on the following morning, was  
unable to get in owing to fog.

**THE CONGRESS.**  
A Paris dispatch says it was becoming every  
day more doubtful whether Congress would  
assemble; and the Paris correspondent of the  
London Times says there were many indica-  
tions that the chances of Congress meeting  
were of a most shadowy kind. A French jour-  
nal, the Opinion Nationale, which was sup-  
posed to speak with some authority, believes it  
has decided for the annexation of the north  
west of the Italian Peninsula, England  
would gladly accept it with still greater ex-  
pense, on the condition that Savoy and Nice  
should be restored to her. The Opinion does  
not anticipate that the Cabinet of Torino would  
object, and after arguing that neither Austria,  
Russia, nor Prussia have power, will, or right  
to interfere, says it is assumed that this com-  
bination is seriously entertained by the Govern-  
ment of London and Paris.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
The funeral of Lord Macaulay took place at  
Westminster Abbey on the 9th inst. His re-  
mains were interred in Poets' Corner, in the  
presence of many of England's most distinguished  
authorities. Among the well-known persons  
who attended the funeral were the Lord Chan-  
cellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons,  
Lord John Russell, Earl of Carlisle, &c., &c.,  
and among those present were many mem-  
bers of eminence both in politics and literature. The  
funeral was essentially private, and although  
divested of all pomp, the ceremony was very  
impressive.

The Earl of Clarendon had been making a  
speech highly eulogistic of the Volunteer Rifle  
movement, and alluded to the movement,  
although in its infancy, had produced most ad-  
mirable effects throughout Europe, and he be-  
lieved it would ultimately render invasion impos-  
sible.

An election at Reading has resulted in the  
choice of another Mr. Goschen, as mem-  
ber of Parliament.

Large public demonstrations, presided over  
by Mr. Collier, were held at Dublin, but are re-  
ported to have been a failure.

The English papers have not said much in re-  
sponse to the President's message. The whole  
document only reached London the day before  
the steamer sailed, although a brief telegraphic  
summary from Queenstown had been previously  
published.

The London Daily News, commenting on  
this summary, says—There appears no reason  
to complain of the manner in which the  
President has dealt with the general relations be-  
tween England and the United States.

In the Times city article it is remarked that  
the President's recommendation that the mil-  
itary force be employed against Mexico, exer-  
cised no sustained influence on the Mexican  
stock, owing to the knowledge that the matter  
does not rest in any degree on the will of the  
President.

The Manchester Guardian does not approve  
of the manner in which the President has treat-  
ed the San Juan dispute. It is thought that  
he has "explicitly" disappointed of the result of  
proceedings, although it regards the praise ac-  
cording to the British Admiralty, as by implica-  
tion a most severe censure on Italy.

The other prominent provincial journals  
somewhat qualify the praise they accord the  
document.

The London Herald city article remarks  
that the message in its financial aspect, was  
not regarded as of a hopeful character, espe-  
cially in reference to any deficiency which  
might lead to an increase in import duties.

**FRANCE.**  
Lord Cowley returned to Paris. The *Paris*  
says his mission to London was truly one of  
importance. He is represented by one author-  
ity to have announced, that Walewski's retire-  
ment very materially facilitated the relations  
between the Cabinets of France and England.

M. Thouvenel the new Foreign minister  
was expected to reach Paris about the 15th.  
Count Lottemann had been appointed to the  
charge d'affaires, at interim at Constantinople.  
He was first secretary under Thouvenel.

It was reported that the Duke of Gramont  
would be moved from Rome to Constantinople,  
and that Cambot would probably go to Rome as  
Ambassador and commander of the French  
troops.

Paris the appointment of McMahon to the  
command of the French army in Italy number-  
ing 50,000 men, was regarded as a sign of war-  
like complications.

A chapel in connection with the English  
Church in Paris, after being opened for two  
years, had been suddenly closed by the French  
authorities—it is believed, on account of a  
service having been given in French for the  
benefit of the English and British subject who  
do not understand English.

The Paris market dull, but prices not  
reduced. Wheat sold dull, rather lower for  
inferior.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says  
that a company consisting of eight or ten prin-  
cipal ship owners of Marseilles, had just been  
established under the name of MM. Sicard &  
Co., and had purchased from the company of the  
Marseilles Canal of Nicaragua, the lands  
dependent on the canal which form part of the  
concession which the canal company had ob-  
tained, and Sicard & Co. proposed to turn to  
account the metallic deposits which the land  
contains, to cut down timber, and to establish  
European colonies. They have already sent  
Nicaragua from Marseilles twenty vessels with  
130 persons, engineers, chemists, and workmen of  
different trades. It was said that the company  
had besides engaged a number of railway fa-  
ctors to execute the railroad on the Isthmus of  
Rivas, which separates Lake Nicaragua from  
the Pacific.

**LATEST.**  
Rumors from Paris say that Cambot was  
not going to Rome as successor to the Duke  
of Gramont, but will carry to the Papal Govern-  
ment propositions which, if rejected, would be  
followed by an order for the evacuation of Rome  
by the French troops. All sorts of reports were  
current as to the relations of France and Rome,  
but they were very contradictory, and wholly  
unreliable.

**ITALY.**  
The news of Walewski's resignation pro-  
duced very painful impressions on the Pope. He  
called together the principal members of the  
Sacred College, and declared to them he would  
never fail in the mission which God had intrusted  
to him, and that like his predecessor, Pius  
the 9th, he would rather suffer exile and even  
martyrdom.

It is said that France supports the protest of  
Piedmont against the enlistment of foreigners  
for the Papal army, and particularly against the  
wholesale introduction of Austrian recruits into  
Ancona.

The Theatre of Venice, in which were poli-  
tical demonstrations, were no more visited by  
the inhabitants, and had been closed.

Letters from Geneva speak of the probability  
of hostilities in Italy. It was believed that the  
Papal troops, reinforced by Austrians, would  
enter Legations, and in that case, Sardinia  
would send a force to the aid of the Roman in-  
surgents.

It is reported that the King of Naples is  
largely increasing his army.

The Pope is said to have addressed another  
note to the Catholic powers, except Sardinia.  
Rumors had been current of the intention on  
the part of the Pope to quit Rome, but the *Pa-  
tri*











